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by "illness" from crossing the Atlantic again, is one of the frankest and most remarkable contributions in the whole volume.

While Mr. Anderson has generally and wisely refrained, perhaps somewhat ostentatiously also, from entering into the numerous acrimonious discussions and controversies in which he took a lively part, for example the ecclesiastical disputes among the Norwegian Lutherans, he devotes his next to the longest chapter to LaFollette and the various occasions on which that statesman has appeared in the sinister rôle of Iago in Wisconsin politics (chapter cxlvi). In this chapter and in the longer one succeeding it on "Det Norske Selskab (The Norwegian society)" there is no lack of personalities or of positiveness.

The volume closes with six pages of "Anderson bibliography" reprinted from the *Bibliography of Wisconsin authors* published by the Wisconsin state historical society in 1892; five supplementary entries are added, of which the most recent,—except the Norwegian newspaper *Amerika*,—is for the year 1903.

KENDRIC C. BABCOCK

Recollections of a long life, 1829-1915. By Isaac Stephenson. (Chicago: Privately printed, 1915. 264 p.)

Ex-senator Isaac Stephenson, best known through the investigation which revealed the great expense attendant upon carrying the Wisconsin senatorial primary in 1908, was elected to congress from the Marinette district in 1882, and sat in the lower house for three terms. He was already locally famous and rich, being a lumberman who had exploited northern Wisconsin timber since his arrival from New Brunswick, via the Maine woods, in 1845. To his business experience he properly devotes the greater part of his autobiography, showing a vivid picture of a manner of life that is almost extinct. But the motive for writing the book appears to be a desire to justify his political career. After retiring from the house of representatives he held no important office for some years, but developed senatorial aspirations, hoping to succeed John L. Mitchell in 1899, with the support of Henry C. Payne, the Milwaukee republican leader. He was abandoned by the organization, however, and at this point he realized "the devious ways of the 'machine'" and provided funds for Mr. R. M. LaFollette, candidate for governor as a half-breed against the stalwarts. The story of the alliance as told here does not agree with that related by Senator LaFollette in his own autobiography, but it is too early to apply the critical test to either. In later years the two fell apart, and Mr. Stephenson was elected to the senate in 1907 without the active aid he had expected from Senator LaFollette. The next year, at the age of seventy-nine, he carried the state at the senatorial primaries against the open opposition of the LaFollette repub-

licans. It cost him \$107,000 to do it; whether the expenditure was legitimate will be one of the critical problems for the historian of the progressive movement. And for him this book will be a valuable source. It will be supplemented by the LaFollette autobiography and the privately printed memoirs of Henry C. Payne and John L. Mitchell.

F. L. P.

William Rockhill Nelson. The story of a man, a newspaper, and a city.

By members of the staff of the Kansas City Star. (Cambridge: Riverside press, 1915. 274 p.)

For twenty years, approximately from 1870 to 1890, Kansas City was the product, jointly and almost equally, of Missouri valley births and of immigration from the rest of the United States. It was composite-American in its outlook upon life, and derived so much of its leadership from mature men, ripened in other sections, that it was more thoroughly typical of the whole United States than it has been since 1890, when the local-born began to gain over the incomers. Among these incomers none contributed more in tone and definition than William Rockhill Nelson, a Hoosier, forty years old and ambitious to become a journalist, who published the first number of the *Kansas City Evening Star* on September 18, 1880. The editorial giants were still living when he began,—White, Watterson, Reid, Halsted, and Pulitzer,—but the day of personal journalism was closing, and the *Star*, with the *Courier Journal*, was destined to bring it to its end. This volume is a work of affection, uncritical and superlative, but not concealing the energies that gave the *Star* its brilliance.

F. L. P.

History of Arizona. By Thomas Edwin Farrish, Arizona historian. In two volumes. (Phoenix: The state, 1915. 392; 348 p. \$1.50)

The background of Arizona history is large. On the one side one may trace it from the Spanish conquest of Mexico through the northward advance of missionaries and conquistadores in the early sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, and on the other from the English settlement of the Atlantic seaboard through the westward movement of American pioneers in the seventeenth, eighteenth, and early nineteenth centuries. But in the period covered by these volumes, that is, down to 1863 or 1864, there is little distinctive, individualistic history for the region. It is mainly incidental, episodal. Spanish priests and explorers; American fur traders, prospectors, and soldiers,—generally destined elsewhere,—passed through the country and recorded their experiences, which were frequently stirring enough to make a thrilling tale; but of colonization and purposeful development of a commonwealth there was none.